

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.9650, -70.8400,
17.3200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A4BAF
RGB	10, 75, 175
RGB Percent	4%, 29%, 69%
CMY	0.9607, 0.7058, 0.3141
CMYK	0.94, 0.57, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	216°, 89%, 36%
HSV	216°, 94%, 69%
XYZ	10.3717, 8.1918, 41.5449
YIQ	66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

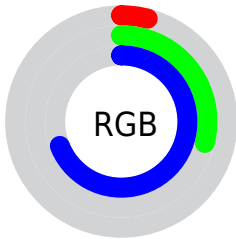
Format	Color
RYB	10, 57, 175
Decimal	674735
CIELab	34.38, 21.78, -58.20
CIElCh	34, 62.142, 290.517
Yxy	8.1918, 0.1726, 0.1363
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278864815 (0xFF0A4BAF)
YUV	66.9650, 53.2613, -49.9583
Hunter-Lab	28.6214, 14.5968, -66.0265

Details

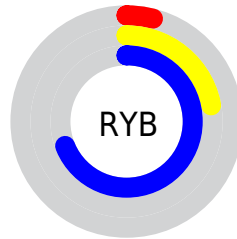
The YIQ color **66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. A complement of this color would be **118.0350, 70.8400, -17.3200**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.6410, -51.9520, 27.4400**, and **33.1650, -47.9160, 20.3720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.4530, -75.1500, 18.3380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.5050, -63.7330, 15.1710**.

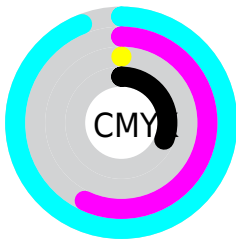
Distribution



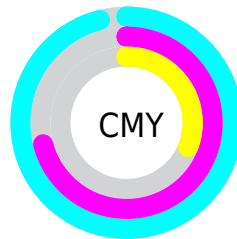
- Red (4%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.9650, -70.8400,
17.3200

■ 66.9650, -70.8400,
17.3200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.9830, -62.0830,
18.3090

■ 126.6410,
-51.9520, 27.4400

■ 33.1650, -47.9160,
20.3720

■ 153.6090,
-48.9260, 27.6660

■ 18.5750, -34.3910,
23.0570

■ 177.8410,
-38.1960, 20.4280

■ 12.7900, -24.9910,
17.8970

■ 202.6600,
-27.7410, 12.6670

■ 7.8200, -16.5080,
12.8360

■ 228.6530,
-17.8360, 3.8600

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.3320

0.0000

■ 66.9650, -70.8400,
17.3200

■ 66.9650, -70.8400,
17.3200

■ 60.4530, -75.1500,
18.3380

■ 78.5050, -63.7330,
15.1710

■ 89.7570, -55.7550,
13.7570

■ 101.2970,
-48.6480, 11.6080

■ 112.5490,
-40.6700, 10.1940

■ 124.0890,
-33.5630, 8.0450

■ 135.9280,
-25.8600, 6.1080

■ 146.8810,
-18.4780, 4.4820

■ 158.7200,
-10.7750, 2.5450

■ 169.6730, -3.3930,
0.9190

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



74.5240, -83.0800, 7.8640



66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200



80.0100, 13.5170, 46.9010

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200



71.8300, 73.8160, 5.8480



65.8820, -47.7230, -32.7070

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200



118.0350, 70.8400, -17.3200

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



57.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200



76.6380, 47.2730, -14.2230

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200



57.6710, 80.3190, 47.7030



72.5750, 16.0530, -32.1310



72.2830, -64.3690, -17.3690

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200



68.5260, 47.5350, 58.1510



72.5750, 16.0530, -32.1310



63.2430, -41.6700, -37.7820

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200



184.9710, -27.4190, 6.8290



118.1410, -77.1540, -55.5060



89.2510, -16.6440, 4.2840



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200



78.1210, -97.3420, 24.0500



33.5940, -43.4290, 54.7070



80.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



51.7330, -64.3750, 15.7930



7.9050, -9.8580, 2.4460

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



66.7450, 77.4750, 55.1950



78.0190, 106.7230, 75.8030



151.1070, 42.8330, -54.9190



81.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



51.5760, 70.4610, 50.1490



7.9030, 10.8190, 7.6750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

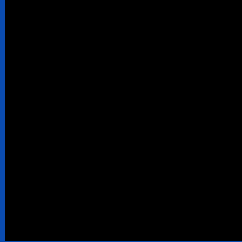
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9650, -70.8400,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200

Protanopia

64.5960, -74.4150, 10.5210

Deuteranopia

64.9090, -68.4070, 0.7530



Tritanopia

63.6600, -55.2450, -17.5250

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200

Protanomaly

65.6610, -73.0400, 13.1360

Deuteranomaly

65.7120, -69.0500, 6.9020

Tritanomaly

65.2270, -60.7950, -5.0430

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.9280, -25.8600, 6.1080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(10, 75, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 75, 175)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(10, 75, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 75, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(10, 75, 175) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 75, 175) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 75, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 75, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 75, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 75,  
175) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 75, 175) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 75,  
175) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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